MONDAY JANUARY 25 LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE CITY.

Sr. Louis is now on the right track in making "social evil" laws. We wish ber success.

HENRY WARD BEECHER holds the

WHILE the Common Council of this city have the street railroad question under consideration, let them make special provision for "no seat, no pay."

THE Liberal party of England will select a leader on the 3d of February. They are looking around for a man not as much given to writing as is Mr. Glad-

THE Indians are discussing the propriety of taking the business of expelling the Black Hills miners with their own too contracted and one sided. They dehands, and when the snow melts and the clareflowers grow they propose to help make it warm in that locality.

THE Chicago deposits in B. F. Allen's bank that lately broke, amount to about \$200,000, of which \$50,000 are due on Jack Sturges' certified margin checks-Sturges being the Board of Trade operatorthat is, speculator in cornering grainthat is, thiel in the worst sense of the term. The bank was an abettor of the thief. This is one objection to the National Banks. They have debauched the banking business. Banking honor and honesty have received a severe blow at their hands.

THE Senate Committee on Railroads are to-day considering Col. Tom Scott's modest request in behalf of the Texas Parcific railroad. It was decided to report adversely on the other jobs, but Col. Scott's request was so moderate and urged with so much delicacy that it was thought entitled to further consideration. He does not ask another subsidy nor an increase of privileges; he merely desires that the Government shall go security for the bonds that he proposes to issue. Going security is easy enough. There are men all over the country that will testify to that fact.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

general government amounted to \$1.40 add: per head of the population, and the people were so shocked at the official extrayagance that Van Buren was most in- \$1,000. gloriously defeated by the "Log-cabin gloriously defeated by the "Log-cabin Boy." In 1850 the amount had reached \$1.60 per head, in spite of the reform of 1840. In 1860 the people paid just \$1.94 each to the general government, and the Bobbase were represented by the sadly overlooked the great crime of land monopoly. Too many of them are monopolists, we fear. Such leaders must repent before they can conduct a teach to the general government, and the Bobbase were represented by the sadly overlooked the great crime of land monopoly. Too many of them "What's it, Price, Teach, To lead, to all in the place of Price, Teach to the general government in the place of Price, Teach to the great crime of land monopoly. Too many of them "Price Price, Teach to the place of Price, Te \$1.60 per head, in spite of the reform of are monopolists, we fear. Such leaders the very men who can not see how the expense of the Federal government can any man, corporation or purpose except marked; "but I can't exactly see how it irom 1840 to 1850 was 14 per cent.; from 1850 to 1850, 20 per cent.; and from 1860 to 1850, 20 per cent. The increase of population would have been about uniform.

The increase of population back on any fair pretext for doing so.

Farmers must cease to be monopolists per, and found it had been printed only a fortnight after we left the old colleging that matter.

She was very gentle and beautiful, with that winning way about her that with the winning way about her that with the winning way about her that winning way cades, had it not been for the rebellion.

\$7 00 per head in 1870—an increase of 133 that land monopoly is wrong and demand per cent. The aggregate expense of government in the United States has increased from \$4 94 per head in 1860 to and territories.

There was something in the slight pressure of her hand upon Phil's fore-wall these months of travel, Hal," he said, with the peculiar selfishness of a lover, "have been merely existence for me, not life. Let me go back, my friend and territories.

There was something in the slight pressure of her hand upon Phil's fore-head, the floating of her diaphanous drashed the extra compensation to the wall of all the services in the case, including countered th creased from \$4 94 per head in 1860 to and territories. \$11 30 in 1870. It now costs the people of the Republic \$56 50 per family to detray their public expenses. And yet gorged, has reduced cotton and woolen his brief descriptions among the varie-his brief descriptions among the varie-ties now in existence. It is thought that while rents have increased at about the rate of the increase of taxation, though rents for the poorer classes are higher

The wages of common labor at \$1 25 to \$1 50 per day gives the common laborers about an even chance with 1860, though labor has not been so abundant for more than a year. The farmers are made worse off than they were in 1860, because their incomes are positively less while their expenses are greater. On the whole, the people are not making so much as in 1860 while they are compelled to pay 128 per cent, per head more by taxation than fifteen years ago. The sonalty and in the increased cost of inxed articles which they consume, while the poor pay in the shape of indirect taxes, though they should not pay taxes in any shape.

When the Democracy get into power they can try their financial ability in cutting down public expenditures.

THE CLEVELAND NATIONAL CON-

The Farmers' State Convention in Illinois, that adjourned on Thursday, appointed delegates to the National Con-vention called to meet in Cleveland, on the 11th of March next, to consider the industrial interests of the country. It looks as if the Cleveland Convention might begin an important movement.

and a triumphant election of the next President in the interest of labor as against monopoly. If the scheme of reform could be made sufficiently broad and comprehensive great enthusiasm could be evoked.

As to the farmers, they have good ideas, though they are somewhat limited to their own selfish interests. They do not sufficiently consider the welfare of the whole people. Many of their leaders are themselves interested in a certain monopoly, and look with disgust hand of his dearly beloved wife much of upon its abolition-while, in fact, it is the time in the Court-room. How very more oppressive than all other monopolies combined. A selfish political scheme can not succeed. The principle of whose bull gores the ox will be fatal to any effort in behalf of the working classes. A selfish scheme would be no improvement upon politics as they are at present, and powder need not be wasted in that behalf. A new movement must be pervaded by a soul-inspiring gospel of truth, justice and virtue, or it will overwhelm the movers with derision and shame.

As far as the expression of the Illinois farmers goes it is well enough; but it is

- 1. Against class legislation.
- 2. For reduction of salaries. 3. For the improvement of the national water-courses.

4. For the removal of the tariff on clothing, lumber, sait, iron and steel. Why did you not include wool, wheat, and all other duties that belong to class legislation? Don't give the iron workers of Pennsylvania a chance to laugh at you.

5. Against further aid to corporations. 6. The repeal of the Banking Act and the substitution of legal tenders for bank notes, the legal tenders to be convertible

into a 365 bond. This is all right provided the aim shall be to bring the legal tenders to a gold basis so soon as circumstances shall permit. The 3.65 bond will be inoffensive because it will be severely let alone.

7. The revision of the patent laws. 8. Against any Congressional legisla-

railroads from the States. 9. Forbidding the reception of railway

passes by officials. With such amendments as we have

suggested this is all right. We have but two propositions to add. While the tarmers were resolving for the abolition of tariff duties they should have told the people where a supply of reve-PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.
In 1800 the ordinary expenses of the nuc could be obtained. We, therefore, party on a hunting tour, Phil and I, and

> 10. An income tax graduated from 21/2 to 20 per cent, with an exemption of

They sadly overlooked the great crime

be got below \$4.30 per head, the cost of for the actual settler in quarter section national taxation in 1870. The increase allotments; and a careful looking-after in an impressive whisper, "is the man to irom 1840 to 1850 was 14 per cent.; from the lands donated to corporations and whom Diana was engaged!"

"A widow!" I murmured, with the ac-

She was very gentle and beautiful, the value of the services rendered; and the three desides this, the increase of taxation and the three desides this, the increase of taxation and the three desides this, the increase of taxation and the three desides the three taxation and the value of the services rendered; and the three taxation and the value of the services rendered; and the three taxation and the value of the services rendered; and the three taxation and the value of the services rendered; and the three taxation and the value of the services rendered; and the three taxation and the value of the services rendered; and the three taxation and the value of the services rendered; and the three taxation and the value of the services rendered; and the three taxation and the value of the services rendered; and the three taxation and the value of the services rendered; and the tax that the value of the services rendered; and the tax three taxation and the value of the services rendered; and the tax three taxation and the value of the services rendered; and the tax three taxation and the value of the services rendered; and the tax three taxation and the value of the services rendered; and the tax three taxation and the value of the services rendered; and the tax three taxation and the value of the services rendered; and the tax three taxation and the value of the va

The Apple.

The apple is said to be of Eastern there has been very little if any increase origin. It is mentioned in the Bible, and by Herodotus, Pliny, and other ancient writers. Many varieties were cultivathere has been very little if any increase of taxation for school and benevolent purposes. In respect to the expense of living, the panic, finding all industries gorged, has reduced cotton and woolen goods to nearly the level of 1800. Groods to nearly the level of 1800. Groods to make a virtue of living, the panic of them can be distinguished from his brief descriptions among the varieties now in existence. It is thought that the Romans introduced this fruit into ceries are still considerably higher, the Romans introduced this fruit into England along with the pear; but we tablishment of Christianity, when the monks planted extensive orchards, and made the apple common throughout the country. The early settlers of this counthroughout the try brought over apple trees, and were aided in the propagation of the fruit by the Indians, who planted many orchards all over New England.

In its adopted country the apple has attained to greater perfection than any where else in the world. The census re-turns for 1870 state the value of the apple crop at forty-seven millions of dol-ars. More than a million of acres are under cultivation as apple orchards, and the area of land devoted to this purpose is increasing every year. Large quanti-ties of American apples are exported to taxation than fifteen years ago. The England, to China, and the East Indies. farmers pay on both their farms and per- The apple-tree is by no means hand-congly and in the increased cost of some, either in a wild or cultivated state. The shape is irregular, and the bark, as the tree attains maturity, becomes rough

and scaly.
But nothing can be more beautiful than an apple orchard in blossom, and land-scape painters are fond of rendering the lovely colors it presents. Few trees are more tenacious of life than the apple. The best artificial varieties last from fifty to eighty years in good bearing condi-tion, and many specimens are known in New England nearly two hundred years old that still bear fruit. Many of our readers know of crabbed-looking old apple trees off in lonely meadows, where

There are two ways of seeing the we take it that all labor organizations will be admitted to representation in that body. To make it expressive, the working classes, should be lively during the coming month in getting out a large delegation. It is time the movement had commenced if anything is to be attempted in the next Presidential campaign.

This meeting at Cleveland should be sufficiently significant to secure a general co-operation of the working classes, and even among the period of the movement of the sufficiently significant to secure a general co-operation of the working classes, and even among the period of the movement and commenced if anything is to be attempted in the next Presidential campaign.

This meeting at Cleveland should be sufficiently significant to secure a general co-operation of the working classes, and even among the period of the working classes, and even among the poor, and commenced if anything is to be attempted to the control of the working classes, you can st down in New York and see the wealthy and travelled sufficiently significant to secure a general co-operation of the working classes, and even among the poor, and commenced if anything is to be attempted to the control of the working classes, you can st down in New York and see the wealthy and travelled of the control of the working classes, and even among the poor, and commenced if anything is to be attempted to the next Presidential campaign.

This meeting at Cleveland should be sufficiently significant to secure a general co-operation of the working classes, and even among the poor, and classes, you can st down in New York and see the wealthy and travelled with an emphasion of the working classes, and even among the poor, and the poor and the poor and the world as you travel; or, rather, there is one way of seeing it, and one way of not

A MORNING SONG.

I wake this morn, and all my life Is freshly mine to live; The futbre with sweet promise rife, And crowns of joy to give.

New words to speak, new thoughts to hear, New love to give and take: Perchance new burden I may bear, For love's own sweetest sake.

New hopes to open in the sur, New efforts worth the will, Or tasks with yesterday begin More bravely to fulfill.

Fresh seeds for all the time to be, Are in my hand to sow, Whereby for others and for me, Undreamed-of fruit may grow.

In each white daisy 'mid the grass
That turns my foot aside,
In each uncurling forn I pass,
Some sweetest joy may hide.

And if, when eventide shall fall In shade across my way,
It seems that nought my thoughts recall
But life of every day.

Yet if each step in shine or showar Be where Thy footstep trod, Then biessed be every happy hour That leads me nearer God.

THE LONG CHASE.

Phil and I were schoolmates in former years and triends later in life. Miss Diana Davenport was an acknowledged queen in society when I first knew her, queen in society when I hist knew her, and it did not take me long to discover that Phil loved her, and I had already begin to look upon Phil as a married man, when one night he burst into the room, flung his hat in one corner, his cane in another. find sinking into a chair, covered his face with his hands and easy year to a groun of half-supand gave vent to a groan of half-sup-

pressed agony.
"Why, Phil," I said, hastening over to bim, "are you hurt? Has any accident occurred?"

death-blow. Diana belongs to anoth Married?" I gasped.

"Just the same. She's been engaged to a colonel in the army for two years. They are to be married this fall."

"Why, what a monstrous"— But Phil put his hand on my arm.
"Don't, Hal." he said, pleadingly. "I can't bear it; besides, I think she scarcely knew the danger we were in till it was too late. I believe she loves me, tion that will take the supervision of Hai, as I love her, as I shall always love

Hal, as I love her, as I shall always love her to the last moment of my lile!"
"Gan nothing be done?" I asked,
"Nothing," he replied," with an accent of despair. "Only let us get away from here as soon, as possible; let us hasten our plans for travel. I beg of you, Hai, put as many miles between me and her as you can."

A fortnight afterward we were upon

the ocean. "One night we sat outside the tents.

moked long and contemplatively. He held an old newspaper to his eyes for a moment, then dropped it, and started to his feet, looking about him as it be-

"What is it, Phil?" I cried, rusning for

"Colonel John Talbot," repeated Phil.

Phil was obliged to submit to destiny. Life was dearer to him than it had been ber she came to me, her fellow watcher, of late, and he was not prepared to strike and ministered to my comfort through off into the wilderness alone. I noticed the dark watches of the night.

After the pachyderms came lions, which were not quite so interesting, for various reasons. various reasons. In the first place, I while I, allas' caught and also those had seen so many lions in menageries gentte ingers, and wished that Phil's and shows of all kinds—and a lion isn't convalescence were not so rapid, and half so nice in some positions as in a that we might forever—we three—rest to-cage. For instance, suppose you are gether upon the verdure-crowned heights fool enough to join a party of madmen hike gods together, heedless of manwho track these animals to a defile in who track these ablimais to a delle in the mountains, and attack them, as you might say, with their foot upon their native heath, and get just a little simple tap with one of their claws that breaks

year when we at last found ourselves on an Atlantic steamer, bound for home. Phil and I were old travelers by this

asm that seized upon some of our fellowvoyagers as they neared their native shores was with us toned down to a calm but profound conviction that America the only country in the world worth the rational affection of an experienced and cultivated mind.

if had been looking through the glass a while, and was about handing it over to a tellow-passenger who had eyed me with a devouring envy the while, when a big steamer, outward bound, glided close by our side, and I could see the faces of the party nearest me.

One last fleeting glance of mine con-

tained a revelation. I glued my eye to the glass again. Right opposite me there shone two soft glowing obs, wonderfully

the passing steamer, would like to join her. It was impossible to throw a plank across the ceean; besides, she was al-ready out of sight; and Phil rushed be-low like a madman. All we could do was

to engage passage for the other side again and sail as soon as possible. I confess it began to wear the aspect of I confess it began to wear the aspect of a chase to me, and appealed to my taste for hunting. Then, I suppose, beauty such as hers, seen through a strong glass, had an effect of nearness upon me. At all events I began to take a keen interest in the passion of my iriend. When we reached the other side all trace of the fair tugitive was lost. All we could do was to travel about the continent in the hope of encountering her or hearing about her party. One line autumn morning we lingured on the heights of a mountain resort in Saxony. We leaned over the railing that incloses the plateau on the top of the mountain, and looked admiringly down upon the stretch of country beneath. Upon the river-Eibe, that looked to our American eyes like a little looked to our American eyes like a little trout stream, we saw one of those little Dutch steamers that continually paddle Dutch steamers that continually paddle up and down, and suddenly the view became intensely interesting. I looked through the glass again; yes, there she was, without a doubt, more graceful and enchanting than ever, upon the deck of that lumbering little tug, lathoms below us! I called to Phil. He bent, he looked, and stretching over with a yearning, unsteady movement, he lost his balance and fell!

Fell-down the sheer edge of the rock, grasping as he went at every tuft of lich-en and grass, at every shrub that rapidly shot out of his reach. I watched him shot out of his reach. I watched him with agonized suspense, when suddenly his coat caught upon the jagged wall of the precipice, and held him suspended over the chasm beneath. He was partly supported by a trail ledge beneath him; and to this bit of rock I was determined to descend if in the endeavor I fost my life. There was no other way of saying life. There was no other way of saving Phil-none whatever; it must be done immediately; and he who has risked his I looked at him from head to foot, half immediately; and he who has risked his expect ng to see the blood flow from a recent wound.

"There are no limbs broken, Hal," he said, looking up with a face so distorted and pale I scarcely knew it for his own; "only the heart, Hal. I have got my way. A stout rope was brought, fastened firmly about my waist, and I was low-ered, a hand-breadth at a time, by my honest friends above. At last my foot trembled upon the thin piece of state up-on which Phil rested. Grasping the rope with one hand, I disengaged his uncor scious form from its perilous resting-place, slipped slowly into the position he had taken, and binding the rope about my poor Phil, I had the joy to see him finally lifted into the arms of my com-

rades above.

Loud shouts arose from the plateau, and were echoed from the little steamer below, from the deck of which my peril-ous undertaking had been watched with intense interest. With difficulty I succeeded in keeping my hold upon this ledge of the precipice until the rope came back to me, and when I bound it about my waist I had already experienced that fatal dizziness that precedes unconsciousness. Reaching the top, I escaped from the embraces of my Teutenic friends, and made my way to the chamber in the hostelry where they had taken Phil. A doctor was already with nied the day, and the case went to the taken Phil. A doctor was already bim, and declared that, although were no bones broken, his system had were no bones broken, ins system has received a nervous shock, and that he would need careful nursing. So I took my place by the side of Phil, and nursed him in Germany as he had ministered to me in Africa. He got well sooner than I direct from the scalp over his eyes— which leads me to the opinion that a col-lision with a rock is less formidable than one with a lion. Then there were better facilities for nursing in the pretty Saxony town than in the heart of Africa; and, besides, I wasn't the only nurse he had; a lady traveling in the vicinity kindly aided me. She was not alto-gether a stranger to Phil—nor to me, for

lover, "have been merely existence for her voice, the soft gleaming of her lumme, not life. Let me go back, my friend, inous eyes through the dimmed light of to the air I can breathe, the air that is the sick-room, that made her presence

consoling, healing, divine.

Then when Phil. had fallen into slumuite so interesting, for my face, pronounced them beautiful, In the first place, I while I, alus! caught and kissed those

gentle fingers, and wished that Phil's gether upon the verdure-crowned heights "like gods together, heedless of man-kind."

On one of those occasions I was relat-On one of those occasions I was lead-ing to her a desperate encounter of ours in the jungle with a panther, and had reached the most thrilling part of it; she covered her eyes with one hand, as if to shut out the terrible scene, and the other arm in two places. It seems to me natural to prefer looking at them from behind a good stout railing, with the demoralization of captivity on their side.

At all events, poor Phil had to nurse me for many a long month after that lion hunt, and it was well into the following bitton to the combat. At leverts, poor Phil had to nurse me for many a long month after that lion hunt, and it was well into the following beart smote me, for I are in the same for many a long month after that lion hunt, and it was well into the following bitton to the combat. Ausorbed she stretched to me in sympathy with my relation to the combat. Ausorbed with my story, I just touched the white fingers to my lips with a caressing movement, when suddenly Phil stood before us, He was pale to ghastliness, and my heart smote me, for I are in the combat. us. He was pale to ghastliness, and my heart smote me, for I saw in his face a bitter hatred and reproach. He glared upon me with hollow, burning eyes. But Diana rose to her feet. Taking the light shawl from her shoulders, she threw it about the shivering form of Phil it about the shivering form of Phil and gently forced him to the seat beside

her. "You wicked boy!" she said looking upon him in tender eproach, "how can you be so imprudent? We want no relapses, you know, for I must leave you to-morrow. The colonel will be here." "The colonel!" stammered Phil; "what

colonel?"
"Why, my colonel," said Diana—"Colonel John Talbot, my husband!" Phil seemed to have lost all power of articulation, and my own voice sounded hollow and strange, as I remarked that we were under the impression Col. John Talbot had been killed years ago by the

Indians on the American plains.

the glass again. Right opposite me there shone two soft glowing obs, wonderfully familiar. The face was one not easily forgotten, the form full, shapely, with peculiar serpentine grace about it.

"Phil," I said, putting the glass in his hand, "look over there at that group of ladies."

He took it languidly, buthaving looked, a quick, eager gasp escaped him, he diopped the glass into the hands of our ladies and glided away.

easy stages to the sea. And it is some-what remarkable that though Phil's and my experience with women was limited and unsatisfactory, we never sought to extend our knowledge or ameliorate the Advertisement No. 4.

paucity of it.
We never married, nor saw Diana from that day to this.

The Boston Traveller says: "The same scandal-loving crowd sat throughout the Titton-Beecher trial yesterday, and gazed with uncharitable eyes upon Mrs. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, who again had effrontery enough to add an especial in-terest by their presence. The former of these women has a shadow of an excuse in wishing to comfort her husband, whom she doubtless believes to be innocent, and the victim of the machinations of the Phillistines. But Mrs. Tilton is out of place in that court-room, and the effect, if any, of her presence upon the jury, will be more than counterbalanced by the opinion of her which will be taken by the spectators." This is the universal sentiment with all right-minded people.

LAW REPORT.

COMMON PLEAS. R. B. Catlin v. The State of Ohio. Be-tore Judge Force. This was a motion for leave to file a petition in error, to reverse the judgment of the Police Court. Catlin was convicted in the Police Court on a charge under the gambling act of playing at a game of chance—"seven-up"—at the Mint Saloon, 182 Race street, and was sentenced to ten days' confinement in the Work-house, and to pay of fine of \$100 and costs; also, to give bond

in the sum of \$200 for his good behavior. Judge Straub asked the allowance of a writ of error on two grounds; first, that the Police Court had not final jurisdic-tion of the offense; and, secondly, that the sentence was erroneous, being under the gambling act of 1873, instead of under the act of 1859, under which the accused was tried and convicted, and under which the penalty was fine or imprisonment, but not both.

Mr. Campbell contended, on the other side, that the information against the dsfendant might come under the act of 1873, and in that case the sentence would be right. It was possible, however, the Judge did commit error in the sentence, and if so the party could be sent back and tried again.

Judge straub supposed this Court had power to modify the sentence, and de-termine whether the accused should pay a fine of \$100, or be contined ten days.

Judge Force allowed the writ of error to issue for the purpose of bringing the question fully before the Court.

The record showed that the party who

caused the arrest of Catlin lost \$255. E. H. Pendleton v. Frederick Demsor In this case, an action, tried be-fore Judge Burnet, in which the plaint-iff alleged that a roof put on his pork-lieuse was not of the material and work-

jor Blackburn for the detendant, occu-pied the day, and the case went to the

jury at a late hour.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty upon the second count in the indictment—cutting with intent to wound.

PROBATE COURT.

The heirs of N. Headington v. Daniel Mears, administrator. This case, as sta-ted in a former report, came up before Judge Matson on exceptions to the ac-count of the administrator of the late Judge Headington. The items excepted to were an allowance made by the ad-ministrator to Moulton & Johnson for legal services, and a claim of \$600 by the administrator himself as extra compensation. The administrator filed his ac sation. The administrator field his ac-count and a receipt as a voucher from Moulton & Johnson, as having paid them \$2,000. An itemized account of the ser-vices of Moulton & Johnson was intro-duced, in which they claimed \$4,500 as the value of the services rendered; and

The will of Kunigunda Kahney was ad-

Personalty \$3,300.

J. W. Fitzgerald was appointed administrator of the estate of Wm. Shalvey. Personalty \$5,000.

Real Estate Transfers.

Lauretta B. Reakirt to J. G. Schulze, three years' lease of a brick house on the east side of Anourn street, north of Saunders street, at an annual rent of 4726.

annual rent of \$720.

Daniel Pepparti and wife to J. R. Alien, lot Daniel Pepparti and wife to J. R. Alien, lot Daniel Repparti and the east side of Dudley street, 147 feet south of Poplar street—43,8.0.

S. P. Weller to O. P. Buckingham and O. Bonnel, 694 acres in sections 29 and 35, Symmes township—33,000.

N. C. Morse and wife to F. A. Prague, 7 72-100. N. C. Morse and wife to F. A. Frague, 1 (2-10) acros, in section 17, Columbia township—31, 100.
A.W. Johnson and wife to Martha A. Johnson, lot 31, in Hickman and Williams' addition to Glendale, containing 5 393-1000 acres—31 and other considerations.
P. F. Striker and wife to Laura C. Bird, lot

P. F. Striker and white to Laura C. Bird, lot 7s by 112 feet, lying 200 feet north of the Lower River road and 130 feet east of the Bassett road, Twenty-first Ward-SI, 200. E. F. Davis and wife to Philip Heisel, lot 48 by 99 feet, on the Harrison pike, in Westwood —\$500.

by 99 feet, on the Harrison pixe, in Westwoon
48.0.

A. S. Dandridge and others to James Crane,
5 years' lease of a lot 25 by 120 feet, on the west
side of Broadway, 45 feet south of Eighth street,
at an annual rent of \$500, with the privilege of
purchasing the same for \$4,375.

J. F. Mills and wife to Anne T. Hassey, lot
50 by 150 feet, on the south side of Lawn avenue, 1154 feet cast of the Cinchnati, Hamjiton and Dayton railroad, in Hartweil—\$500.

John Martin and wife to G. P. Brater, a perpetual leaschold, 24 35-100 acres, in section 23,
Delhi township—\$2,400.

J. G. Brandt and wife to Elizabeth Mueller,
the grantor's interest in the unaivided 3 of a lot

d. G. Brindt and wife to Elizabeth Mueller, the grantor's interest in the untivided % of a lot \$5 by 110 feet, on the cast side of Main street, 4' feet north of Benson street; also, in a lot 100 by 110 feet, in the rear of the above, and front-ing on the west side of Second street, in Itead-ing-500.

ing on the west side of Second street, in Read-ing 5500.

T. B. Paxton and wife to Sallip J. Bender, lot 54 9-10 by 433 68-100 feet, on the west side of the Mount riope road, south of the old Warsaw road, Twenty-first ward—\$2.196.

John Russell and wife to John Roleff, lot 35 by 1842 feet, on the west side of Wilson street, 100 feet south of Patterson, in Lockland—\$1,000. Administrator of William Wilson to J. B. French and J. Cortelyon, lot 64 by 70 feet, on the southeast corner of the Cincumati, Hamil-ton & Dayton radroad and Walnut street, same town—\$206 67.

The Merchants' and Mechanics' Land and Building Association to J. B. Grooms, Lot 37, in the Association's addition to Hartwell, 50 by 140 fuet—\$500.

in the Association's addition to Hartwell, 50 by 140 feet—\$500.

Same to A. H. Newell, Lots 7 and 8, same subdivision, each 50 by 140 feet—consideration

EDUCATIONAL

How to Teach Political Economy

In the Lyceum Institute.

Political Economy is one of the most important branches of study, because it covers the most practical relations of life. How to obtain subsistence for the body and the means of comfort for the household is the first question that concerns the mass of men, and ought to be the first question with every young person. No one ought to consider his father rich enough to raise him above the necessity of applying the first efforts of his early mannoul to the purpose of obtaining a living.
In making this statement we have raised a

question in Morals as well as in Political Economy. The ethical principle alluded to is the obligation of every one to obtain the means of support by his own efforts. It shows that Political Economy can not be divorced from Moral Science, though authors have generally treated it as a branch of knowledge having exclusive reference to the system of things as it is, and not as it should be. It may be very comfortable for those who get their support and heap up fortunes out of others to have Economy divorced from Ethics; but the mass of mankind, being compelled to labor in the production of wealth, can not long study Political Economy without finding a mystery in the fact that some get \$100 per day for doing nothing, wille others get but a dollar, two dollars, ee dollars per day by hard work; and they will inevitably demand the how and the wherefore of this great difference. They will even demand to be informed by what principle an able bodied and able minded man rightfully gets so much doing nothing except frolic life away in luxury, while others, who may not be to able either in body or mind, get so small a reward for hard toil all the day and incessar rest for weary muscles and aching bones during the whole night, leaving no time or means for recreation and enjoyment.

Ethical questions, however, would be raise incidentally in teaching Political Economy. Primarily, this science treats of the Production, Distribution, Consumption and Exchange of wealth. Labor, Land, Capital and Skill are chiefly concerned in the production of wealth. The Distribution of wealth is into Wages, Rents and Profits, while the support of the people, the government, education, religion, luxury, &c., comprises the Consumption of wenith. The Exchange of wealt 1y involves Commerce, including barter and buying and selling by means of a medium catled money, transporta tion by land and sea, and raires all the questions concerning currency, values, &c.

What seience, therefore, covers so many of the fundamental interests of mankind as Political Economy? And when it is considered that the people must be fed and clothed before anything can be accomplished by education, religion, art or general culture, why does not Political Economy very properly claim the first and most searching attention of the schools and of all educators in whatever capacity? It will be so considered in the Lyceunr Insti-

tute: and also in the Lyceum University, which will be the Institute extended to univer sal learning and perfected in the new methods. What will be the method of teaching this science in the Lyccum Institute and University? It will be quite different from that usually pursued. We find a certain text book with questions at the foot of each page or in an appendix, the answers to which are often mechanically learned, and mechanically used by lazy or ignorant professors in conducting as automatic recitation. An ingenious Frenchman or Yankee might make an automatic professor and an automatic class, and by winding them up like a clock they would perform the whole process of recitation according to the standard of perfection erected by such text-

books. some pretensions, the professor gives lectures on this science, though he follows the most approved text-book. The lecturer sometim canvasses the opinions of the most distinguished authors on each topic, but the utmost of his thought is to balance authorities and give the class the doctrine as settled by the macority or by the author who has obtained the most gene-

ral approval and applause. As usually taught, this science often amounts to nothing of any value to the student, while m some cases time and money, though not aitogether thrown away, are not made half as productive in learning as they would be under better method.

The Lyceum method can be fully understood by a single illustration. Suppose we are entering upon the topic of Labor as an element of production. The Professor gives a lecture chiefly for the purpose of showing the class how to investigate it for themselves. He then assigns the leading authors to the members of the class; to one, Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, to another, Say's Work, to another, Sismondi, to a fourth, Senator Tracey, to a fifth J. S. Mills' Work, to a sixth, Thornton on Labor, to a seventh, Carey, to the eighth, List, to the ninth, the Work by Horace Greeley, and so on through the whole class. Probably three days should be given to preparation for the recitation. Each one is required to condense into as brief a compass as possible the most important views and facts given by his author, and deliver his synopsis either orally or from manuscript to the class. Three days are given to the preparation, and the recitation occupie half a day; the same topic to be continued until thoroughly mastered by the class. Most of all, the students are urged to have opinions o

their own. So, also, when the subject of Money and Banking comes up, it is investigated in th same way. The authors are distributed to the class, and all views that have been urged are brought under consideration. The professor introduces it with a lecture in which he explains the function of money, the different kinds of money, such as metalic, mixed and paper, the nature of banking, the experience of nations with the different currencies, &c., thus enabling the students to search the ac thors to the best advantage. After three days' preparation, with several other studies on hand, and half a day's recitation, the class will find all the fog that hangs between the subject and the vision of the people dispelled, and the comfort of a lifetime of intelligence on this subject, so dark to nearly all the people, is so

So of every other topic in this science. Is addition, it is seen that the students have practical composition, oral speech, grammar, rhetoric, independent thought and free disons

sion white learning Political Economy. The superiority of the Lyceum Method is therefore, clear enough. The wonder is that it has not, long since, been generally adopted. Address

L. A. HINE,